

THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV.

WEEKLY JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
BENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

ADMISSION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal
Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly, single copy \$2 50—Gives
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2000 D. PRENTICE, Editors.
PAUL E. SHIPMAN, Editor.

AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.

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W. N. Vaughan, Covington. E. J. D. Smith, Russell.
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The following agents are authorized to receive
money due us for subscriptions and parts.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

RE The telegraph stated positively in two or three dispatches that Gen. Sherman was back at Vicksburg. Through doubtless the correctness of the statement, we were compelled to comment on it thinking that it might be true. Then the telegraph said that Sherman was not at Vicksburg but at Jackson. Now it tells us that he is not at Jackson, and brings a rumor by the way of New Orleans that he was defeated on the 13th near Meridian with a loss of 15,000 men, and that his army was totally broken up. We will lay any reasonable wager with the telegraph that it can't tell the truth, and it may take its choice of subjects.

As for the rumor of Sherman's great defeat on the 13th, it is false of course. General Polk has all the while in Sherman's vicinity, and the "Richmond Examiner" of the 26th inst., thirteen days after the 13th, spoke of a dispatch from Polk to the rebel War Department, mentioning Sherman's movements but making no allusion whatever to any battle. But, now we don't know where Sherman is, or whether he is safe or not, our anxieties on his account are of course revived. May all the guardian angels of our country protect him amid the thousand dark dangers that have been gathering around him like a thunder-cloud.

Shortly after the opening of the current session of Congress, Mr. Holman, a Democratic Representative from Indiana, introduced the following resolutions in the House:

Resolved, That the doctrine recently announced, that the States in which an armed insurrection has broken out, and the Federal Government have ceased to be by the Union, and shall be held, on the ultimate decision of that insurrection, as Territories or as independent States, as such, by the absolute will of Congress and the Federal Executive, or restored to the Union on the terms of submission to the Constitution and the Union. Such ought to be rebuked and condemned as manifestly subversive of the citizens of those States, tending to prolong the war, and to confirm the treasonable theory of secession; and, if carried into effect, would greatly impair the efficiency of the constitutional powers and rights of all the States, by centralizing and consolidating the power of the government, State and nation, in the hands of a few.

Resolved, That the only object of the war ought to be to subdue the armed insurrection which, for the time being, suspends the war, and to restore the Union. The Federal Government, and to re-establish the supremacy of the Constitution, and the loyal citizens of those States, and the masses of the people of the Union, ought not to be hindered from restoring the proper relations of their respective States with the Federal Government, and to preserve the Union, with the voluntary act of the people, by any means, except unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, as they were established by Congress, and adopted by Congress, the war ought not to be waged on our part for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing the institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with the consent of the people, of the several States unimpaired; and as was said, those objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Resolved, That all necessary and proper appropriations of money ought to be promptly made by this Congress for the support of the military and naval forces of the government, and for the maintenance of the war, to increase and promote the efficiency of the Army and Navy and to maintain the public credit, ought to be adopted, that, through a vigorous prosecution of the war, the basis of the Union and the security of the Constitution may be the more speedily obtained.

For these resolutions the conservatives of the House voted unanimously.

At a later period of the session, Mr. G. C. Smith, of the State, introduced a series of resolutions, embracing the following resolution:

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to make it the law that the people to render every aid in their power to the condemned rebels of the government in the execution of the laws, and to inflict upon the leaders thereof to condign punishment.

For this resolution the conservatives of the House voted unanimously.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, introduced one day last week the following resolution:

Resolved, That the present war which this government is carrying on against armed insurrection, and against the under-

the name of "Southern Confederacy" and which was brought on by a wicked and wholly unjustifiable rebellion, and all those engaged in or who have supported it, are public enemies, and should be treated as such.

Resolved, That this rebellion shall be effectually put down; and that, to prevent the recurrence of such revolutions in future, the causes which led to this one must be permanently removed.

Resolved, That, in this struggle which is going on for the existence of a country and free government, there is no middle ground; and that the proper employment of those to whom it is given, and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the condemned rebels of the government in the execution of the laws, and to inflict upon the leaders thereof to condign punishment.

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For this resolution the conservatives of the House voted unanimously.

Mr. Cox, then, will vote for the resolution with that understanding.

The question was then, and the second clause of the resolution was unanimously agreed to. During the roll-call, "Mr. Mallory," according to the rebel report, "stated that he had voted for Mr. Welder, otherwise a man upon whom the rebels should have voted for."

This is of course the understanding, and such is the position of the conservatives in Congress. It is identical with the position of the Union Democracy of Kentucky. The Northern Dem-

ocracy as a body have adopted the platform of the Union Democracy of Kentucky. The conservatives of the whole country stand upon the Kentucky Platform. Yet in the face of this irreconcileable fact the radicals here and elsewhere across the Northern Democracy as a body of being opposed to the war and to peace on the basis of a dissolution of the Union! What is the secret of this notoriously and foully slanderous accusation?

On recurring to the executive resolutions of Mr. Holman, it will be seen, that, while the final resolution declares in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, the two preceding resolutions, reaffirming the doctrine of Governor Bramlette's inaugural address, declare that no term can be lawfully demanded of the revolting States except submission to the constitution and laws as they are. The resolutions declare at once that the war should be prosecuted vigorously and should be prosecuted for constitutional purposes. The radicals agree to the first part of the declaration but object to the last; nay, in their estimation the last neutralizes the first, insomuch that the whole declaration is tantamount to disloyalty. In a word, they hold anything short of revolutionary abolitionism to be nothing short of treason. This is the secret of the venomous and baseless accusation in question, which is luridly insinuated by the rebels.

We now learn from very high authority that Gen. Sherman's return to Vicksburg was part of the plans from the beginning, and that his ability to do the march that he has accomplished was in no respect contingent upon a junction of Smith and Grierson's cavalry forces with his infantry column. The movements were all planned with reference to the time when the rebels would meet upon the lines of communication and the immense supplies accumulated on the lines of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. If Sherman could not return safely, as we pray Heaven he may, we will have done the whole of the great work that he set out to do.

RE The Democrat gives the quota of several counties in this Congressional District, and assigns 144 to Owen. The county must have done prodigiously well since Adjutant-General Boyle made his last report to Governor Bramlette. At this time Owen, with 1,500 enrolled militia, had contributed only 80 volunteers to the Federal service, or a smaller ratio than any other county in the State except Calloway, Hickman, and McCracken. We have not heard of any active volunteers in Owen which could have placed her at the head of Jefferson, Oldham, and Henry. Eleven deserters were received yesterday, and thirty-four recruits received in health and able to perform duty in the field, were forwarded to the regiments.

Eighteen recruits, collections from various points, were sent to Memphis last night.

Eleven deserters were received: four from Cincinnati and seven from Lexington.

Four men, whose furloughs had expired, left for Cairo, having two deserters in charge.

Two hundred recruits for the 102d New York arrived by steamer from Cincinnati and left by rail for the front.

REGULARS—We are not at all surprised at the indignation of the author of this note, but we could wish that he had expressed himself in a different language, for we hate to have our column used for the promotion of strife and bloodshed. The language applied by the Editor of the Indianapolis *Journal* to General Sherman is a fancy General, a humbug, a coward, and a traitor. His remarks have been sent to us by a gallant friend, giving his name to be used whenever proper, and he asks the publication of the following, which we do not publish without great reluctance:

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6, 1864.

Geo. D. Prentice, Esq.—I enclose you an extract from to-day's Indianapolis *Gazette*, asking your opinion on a comment of the author as a *last* and a *least* of a gentleman enough, let him ask for my address.

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